Sri RAMAKRISHANA HEGDE.—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration."

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Harihar).—Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. I have heard during the course of the full month, very nearly, the discussion about the budget starting with the lucid speech of the hon. Minister for Finance. For one thing I must say that his speech is in a refreshing contrast to the previous speeches which we were accustomed to hear from the Ministers of Finance. In this speech the Finance Minister is candid enough to call a spade a spade. In other words, he has been frank and outspoken and that is the reason why some of the dismal things to which we have now been reduced so far as economic progress of the State is concerned, and so far as finances are concerned, and the way the Central Government has been treating this State, have all come to the forefront. I must say that this is the first time that this House was taken into confidence by the Government.

I should say that taking from the commencement of the first Five Year Plan right up to now, Mysore State is the one State that has been left high and dry by the Central Government for reasons as stated by the Chief Minister himself in one of his statements in the Press Conference or so after his return from Delhi, that out of several thousands of crores of rupees of provision made by the Central Government for development work, a pittance of nearly 45 or 46 crores has been allotted to Mysore. These are all the things that I would like to mention. That is the reason why I say that this budget, in my opinion, is not a realistic budget. This budget, in my opinion, is merely a conjecture depending upon several circumstances, several factors, over which probably the Minister for finance has no control. Sir, we know the responsibility of the Finance Minister in the matter of framing the budget and how he should know his mind before framing the budget. In this book on British Budgetary System, in para 2 on page 49, the author says :

> "The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the steward of the nation's purse. Quite apart from any wider responsibilities, his first duty is to see that the national finances are conducted prudently and efficiently, both above-the-line and below-the-the line. As we shall see later, that does not necessarily mean, even above-the-line, that revenue ought in each and every year to balance expenditure. It does mean that the state finances must not be allowed to drift, that not only the current position but future trends are clearly seen, and that all the necessary provisions are made with eyes open. This is not a duty which

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> appears only with the Budget; it is with the Chancellor all the year round. But it is specially prominent at Budget time because if major decisions have to be taken they must normally be implemented then, or at least explained, and also because they may affect, or be affected by, other aspects of Budget policy."

Taking this as the canon or measuring rod, I would like to know from my friend the Minister for Finance for whom I have great regard and also respect for his learning and intelligence, whether he does really know his mind. Did he know what is in the budget and what is going to happen to us in the next few months and what is more, if we look into the entire thing as we can see from the budget and also with regard to what he himself has stated at page five of his speech:

> "There is still uncertainty about the size of the Fourth Five Year Plan. This is because the quantum of Central assistance has not been determined in realistic terms and the ability of States to raise resources remains unassessed. In our view, it is better to have one more annual Plan till the Fifth Finance Commission gives its award and these uncertainties are resolved."

It is clear there is uncertainty. This remark is pregnant with lot of meaning for the future of the State. I do not know whether the Finance Minister has drawn his inspiration from his counterpart at Delhi or elsewhere. He seems to have revetted his eyes on rural areas. He seems to have thought that urban people have been saturated and that money is to be found only in the villages. He seems to think that rural people are opulent and they can have any amount of money to fill his coffers. I do not know what is the basis on which the Finance Minister has come to this finding and I do not know whether there was any economic survey. As far as I know, in Mysore people who have got assured income are in places like Bhadra project area and other project areas and about 16 per cent of area comes under them. Even in Malnad where the rainfall used to be 100 inches, there has been no rainfall. When agriculture is so uncertain and we do not know what is going to happen the next day, the hon. Minister has got his eyes towards rural areas. Probably he wants to know the feelings here and see whether he can probe into it further. I would like to tell him here and now, please think not once but several times. Please get the matter examined whether you can have real sources of revenue from those areas. I can say that 87 per cent of the population live in villages and it has been given in the survey itself that they spend less than a rupee per day. When such is the case, I do not know what the Finance Minister can get. I thank him for his lucid exposition of the mind of the Government and I personally feel that he should be cautioned here and now to think not once but several times before he pursues that

matter further. I hope he would take this House into confidence, as he has done, before he proceeds further.

There is one special point about rural economy. The Finance Minister himself has stated on page 12 in para 21 his views with regard to the agricultural price policy in this country. He has stated as follows :

> "During the current year there was steep fall in the prices of maize. Unless price support is given the agriculturists will lose confidence and it will be difficult to rejuvenate the enthusiasm when once it is lost. No doubt the State Government has taken certain steps. For large scale industrial use of maize it is proposed to start a Starch Factory. But price policy and other fiscal Measures could be satisfactorily enforced at national level. Government of India must consider drastic reduction in imports of such foodgrains to maintain confidence of agriculturists. In our country we never had any rational price policy for agricultural commodities. Unless we hasten to evolve a practical policy the agriculturists who have shown great interest in increasing production will lose confidence. Without the necessary enthusiasm, confidence and co-operation of agriculturists the campaign of Grow More Food will have no meaning and would attract no response."

These are bold words. I must thank him for his candid exposition of the problem.

With regard to procurement, I would like to tell my friend Sri Vithal Das Shetty, Minister of State for Food, at this stage alone, my views. He has always been proclaiming, "I am a grower and I am an agriculturist."

Sri B. VITHALDAS SHETTY (Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies).—Does the hon. Member ignore the consumers ? They cannot be ignored.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I entirely agree that the consumers, who are in the Cities, should not be ignored ; nor is it my view that they also should not have a due share. I have been dinning into his ears like the late Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, that great son of India : "Why don't you get rid of these dirty controls if you have the guts ?" What is it the Government is doing with regard to procurement ? They are procuring only paddy and that at what rate ? Where the market price for paddy is Rs. 75, they want to procure at the rate of Rs. 45, and still they say that they have given Rs. 2 more. I should say that our morals have been degraded only on account of these controls. I was the counterpart of Sri Vithal Das Shetty while I was in office. Then, even without consulting the Central Government we had the courage of conviction to see that controls were done away with and Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai blessed us. When we removed controls, the whole country

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followed suit. In this connection, I should say that in spite of rains having failed in three-fourths of the State, we were able to sell grains at the control prices because we were able to get rid of controls. Government have got regulated markets and they can enter those markets. I urge upon the Government not to try to have these procurement policies, It is here our people are deceived and harassed. These procurement measures have become very unpopular. The people are disgusted with the way procurement drive is undertaken; they are battered. The Food Department officials go for procurement of produce levy with police force, jeeps and all that paraphernalia, strike terror and raid the farms of villagers. If this is the way the agriculturists are treated, they will lose faith in the Government. I should say emphatically that controls and procurement should be removed and stocks of foodgrains built by purchasing them in the open market at favourable rates prevailing on a particular day.

I also suggest that the Government could get rid of their Food Department. The money so saved is sufficient to subsidise the consumers in the Cities. We are prepared to give sanction in the Budget if the Government want Rs. 1 crore for being utilised as subsidy for foodstuffs to be consumed by those who are in urban areas. So it is better the Government come forward with this demand and completely abolish the Food Department. The Government could obtain the same quantity of foodgrains got through procurement, by entering into the open market. There will be open tender. Thus only they could help our growers. The whole trouble with the members of the Ruling Party is, they have got eyes, they have got ears But the moment they become Ministers, they become impervious to the woes of the people. After all, Government is giving 3 Kg. of rice per adult per month and does Government think that people can subsist on that small quota ? I am as much a friend of the urban people as anybody else. I think the policy of controls and procurement requires to be revised. It requires a lot of rethinking. The sooner they do it, the better. My submission to the Government is that they should not try to enrage the growers, who are already feeling the pinches of their policies, by harassment.

I must again thank the Hon. Finance Minister for the candid statement he has made about these public sector undertakings; no Minister did it so far. These industries are not pinjrapoles; they are not charity houses to give shelter to people who do not discharge their duties efficiently. They have been built by the State from the money paid by all people; even from the money of the poor man who gives one anna indirect tax. Therefore, I personally feel that whenever Government put a person in charge of an industry owned by Government they must make a selection and put the best person suited for the industry and hold him responsible for its efficient management. If anything then goes wrong in an undertaking or if it is found that it is not run profitably or that schemes are

not being successfully worked out, let the Government have a look into the affairs there, go deep into them and find out the reasons for the failure. Most of the losses from the public undertakings could be avoided if we fix the responsibility on the Managing Director or the Manager for the losses and tell them that they will be sacked. There are various defects in the working of these industries. The Minister should assert as Government and if he asserts, I am sure the desired result will be forthcoming. In these public sector undertakings we have invested Rs. 90 crores and I think we must be able to get a return of not less than Rs. 10 crores per year. I do not know why the Government is not getting an adequate return on their investment. I am sorry to say that Government are in doldrums and are losing because there is no check, proper control and supervision over them. Everybody, the moment he enters a public sector industrial undertaking, feels that he is above control and even above board. Under the guise of Corporation, various unhappy things are being done and the industries are not properly managed. We have an energetic Minister for Industries. I wish both the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister put their heads together in regard to these industries and either mend them or end them. I will not be sorry if they end them. I know my friend Sri M. S. Krishnan will not agree. If Government is not in a position to improve the losing industries, let the labourers themselves come forward to take over the management. Let them become labour-managed corporation. Give it to them with the specific understanding or undertaking that they must give at least a minimum profit of 6 to 9 per cent out of their earnings.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS (Hunsur).—The hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa while referring to the speech of the Finance Minister on public sector undertakings stated that sooner the Government undertakings are closed the better. As far as I know, out of 8 or 10 industries, only two undertakings are working under loss and they are the Silk Filatures and the Implements Factory. I do not know whether he referred to the industries aided by the State Government like REMCO and NGEF. What is the remedy he suggests for the losing industries for their improvement instead of telling either you end or mend them? Let him state what exactly should be the policy of the Government with respect to those industries; whether he wants such industries to be handed over to the private sector or they should be run by the public sector itself?

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—Sir, the hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa has been speaking about public sector *vs.* private sector. From what he is trying to make out it looks to me that he is trying to drive home to this House and to the Minister concerned that the public sector has been a useless affair and that therefore he wants the Government to either mend it or end it. Is it his opinion that it is only the public sector that is at fault? Are there not skeletons in the cupboard in the various private sector undertakings and have we not heard about them in the Parliament? What does he say to that?

3-30 P.M.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—So far as the private sector undertakings are concerned, we need not bother about them. They are clever guys and they know how to look after themselves. So far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, I think my friend has not understood me properly. For want of time I am trying to compress my ideas in as few a words as I can. I was one of those who was more enthusi stic than Mr. Krishnan that the public sector undertakings should develop in this country. In those days when there was a lot of opposition to the nationalisation of filatures in Mysore State, I was one of those who was in favour of it in spite of there being adverse comments. These things are so hopelessly mismanaged. These people do not know how to manage them.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—The remedy is to dismiss this Government.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—What I was about to say was that, so far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, without elaborating further, the Rules Committee has suggested very wisely that a committee of this House should be constituted almost immediately with a non-official member of this House as the Chairman to go into and examine each public sector undertaking run not only by the Government directly but also by the various corporations and joint-stock companies where the Government has subsisting interest and find out why they are incurring losses. While I was in charge of Industries for a good number of years, I can tell my friend Mr. Krishnan that every month we had a measuring rod. If anything went wrong, I used to call the person concerned and tell him, "I don't mind whether you beg, borrow or steal. You must get what is due to us. If anything goes wrong, I will hold you responsible; I will hold you are incompetent to manage and will get rid of you." Unless and until you take drastic action, it is not possible to mend matters.

Sri B. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture).—Sir, so far as the filatures are concerned, the D.A. and other allowances which have been revised from time to time were not made applicable to those employees when Siddaveerappa was in charge of these filature units. It was only from 1963 that all these facilities have been extended to these employees and as a result of that every worker is getting Rs. 28 extra. If this extra Rs. 28 is taken away, even now I can assure the House that the filature units can run on 'no loss no profit' basis.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That is for the Hon'ble Minister to look into. We are prepared to give all-out support in all actions that you may take to make them work successfully. What I was about to say was that the Hon'ble Minister may be pleased to take immediate action to constitute such a committee. My feeling is that if the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Road Transport Corporation and other Government undertakings are properly worked, they must be able to give them an addition of not less than Rs. 20 to 25 crores per year. You need not go

and touch too much about other things ; you need not go on finding out new pastures. That is why I am requesting the Government to get the public sect r undertakings committee constituted immediately.

The Minister was pleased to say that he wants to build up democracy from the bottom. That is why he wants to strengthen the village administration level and wants to have the Village Police Patels and Secretaries. This is another very sad story. I will not be very much sorry if you get rid of the hereditary officers. I myself belong to a hereditary family and I was one of the hereditary patels. I am not bothered about it. Now, you are trying to have a remedy and that remedy, in my humble opinion, is worse than the disease itself. On the recommendation of the Veeran Gowda Committee, we got rid of Patels and Shanbhouges because it was said they were pests of the villages and they were the causes of all sorts of village fueds and what not. What is it that these people are doing? I want the Hon'ble Minister to get this matter examined. I say with all the vehemence at my command that you have got the Congress representative as the Secretary in every village. Not only that, they are also not appointed by the Public Service Commission. I would have been very happy if they had been appointed by the Public Service Commission. Now they have their own stooges appointed as Secretaries of the Village Panchayats. These people have given us a lot of headache so far as levy is concerned and Mr. Vittaldas Shetty's people say that if I am a non-Congress man and if I have not grown even 20 quintals, I should pay 30 quintals. Otherwise, they ask us to go to the court because in every village these are the people who are the fountain source of all troubles. I may tell you that if tomorrow a revolution starts in the village, instead of strengthening the village administration, you will be making these people the pivot of attack. Therefore, I am making a humble submission to the Government. Let them get rid of all those people whom they have appointed. Let the Public Service Commission call for applications and appoint them and let them not be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If the Deputy Commissioner is given the power to appoint, Mr. Vittaldas Shetty may say, "Appoint this man to my village". I do not mean to say that he does it. There is a Congress man for every village. They have got their own man appointed. I can tell you in my own district that is the sad story. The other day the Chief Minister said that for everything in Chitradurga the Congress comes in. Before Mysore was integrated, it had three divisions—Nandidurg, Ashtagram and another division. The division from which I come comprises four districts, namely, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Chikmagalur. Perhaps you all remember when the revolt started against the Maharajs in those days—I am speaking of the pre-rendition days. Because they went on adding taxes after taxes, the first shot was fired from Chitradurga District and there the people always hated injustice and they would stake even their lives, if necessary, in order to fight against these injustices. The Government

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could not control them. Then the British Government sent their military to control. Then even the Government during the rendition period did not try to ride roughshod over these people. I have told my people : "Don't bother. Let us undergo this suffering for some time." The more he tortures you the greater will be the ultimate benefit for us. This is what I have been telling my people. Therefore, I am requesting you, "Please, get rid of the Secretaries that you have appointed and see that they are appointed by the Public Service Commission." I am saying this, but alas! all my cry is in the wilderness. I really do not know the mind of this Government. Unfortunately, they are not responsive to what we say. Whenever we say anything they say that we have been saying it with an eye on something else. As the Chief Minister put it the other day, we have been sitting here only with tar and brush. But I may assure him that, that is not our intention. We do not want to have tar or brush. Whatever we say here, we say with all the sincerity at our command. Because you are in a majority, you are at liberty to run the administration and do anything you like and we do not want to prevent you. But because you are in a majority it does not mean that you can tyrannise us, you can suppress us. The other day I brought to your notice that about 1500 local people were appointed just at the time of election. I wish you make enquiries into it. I will give you the dates on which these people were appointed. They were the agents of the local Congress bosses. They want to see that the Opposition parties are curbed, but I may tell you that the more they try to do this the greater will be the benefit for the Opposition parties. I would like to tell that we are not interested in tarring anybody. As a matter of fact, when this Government was formed I was entertaining the hope that this Government having more younger talents would come up well, but what happened ? Initially it did not start well. The patriarch of the Congress family selected the team including the Chief Minister. The patriarch of the Congress family distributed the portfolios. It is not a secret. He himself issued a statement to the Press not once but twice or thrice in which he said that he himself got the portfolios distributed. Under what provision ? Where is the constitutional provision for it ? The Constitution demands that the Leader of the House who is elected as Chief Minister has to distribute the portfolios to his Ministers. But what are they doing ? They bring this Utsavamurthy everywhere. Wherever he goes one or two Ministers follow him. I may tell you, out of curiosity I attended only one function when these Birlas came to my constituency. Normally I won't do it. What happened was because it was my constituency, my constituency people said, "You should go". In the presence of that patriarch of the Congress family, three Ministers were present. They could not even see the Opposition members. I wanted to stage a walk-out. Possibly they thought that if they met the Opposition members at that time their master would get upset. First, I had not recieved an invitation,

I went there even without invitation. I asked the Government "Is there an invitation?" They said, "Sorry, we had forgotten." Then they issued an invitation. I went there with all my people numbering about 150 because we had important problems to be discussed with the Ministers. The three Ministers who were present there would not even see us I said, I cannot go on waiting outside as petitioners. I am mentioning this just to show how we are treated. On the one hand you have been telling every time that "we want your co-operation", on the other, this is how you are treating us. On this side we are all sorry for you. Whenever we say anything from this side, you want to have a dig at the Opposition saying : "Look here, this is Assembly" and all sorts of things. You seem to say that the Opposition is not united. True, the Opposition does not belong to one single party, we belong to different parties unlike you who belong to a monolithic party. But even in your own party there are fissures as we saw in the Lok Sabha when the Constitution (Amendment) Bill regarding Assam was being piloted. Then why do you say to us that the Opposition does not belong to one single party? We may belong to different parties with different ideals, but you must congratulate us that we have formed a united front and elected a leader. We have been putting up a magnificent show of oneness. The oneness is there at least in our anti-Congressism because we want to get rid of the Congress from the Government and send you out as early as possible if we can, but if we cannot we will bid our time and see when we can send you out. Already we are feeling a sense of frustration at the treatment that you give to the Opposition. You must objectively look at this and see the psychological effect of this. The other day you were pleased to say that this "Dharna" was bad. Why did we undertake it? When the Government first gave a promise and when they wanted to go back upon it, what could we do? Then we had no other go but to resort to this. What shall we do when we have no other go? Therefore I am making this request to the Chief Minister for whom I have the greatest regard and respect. Let him understand that he is himself living in a glass house. He should not forget that. I would tell him, now is the time for him to consolidate and take us into confidence and not treat us in the manner in which they wanted to treat us. It is this attitude of the Government that has been hurting us. It is this attitude of theirs that has created so much of a feeling and a sense of frustration among the Opposition. We have been telling you that something is going wrong here, set it right. But you say 'No' to it. It is this attitude that we are resenting. They only want to act as their patriarch says and they want to idolise him. Let my friend idolise him, but I would tell him: You are responsible to us; the Chief Minister is responsible to us. We do not hold anybody else responsible. We are here representing nearly half the State! I am earnestly making this appeal to the Government. There is a feeling on this side and that is the feeling of frustration at the attitude of the Government towards the Opposition. The Chief Minister should try to put our shoulders to the wheel and see whether we can help him in

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running the administration. This is my earnest appeal to him, because already there is a feeling on this side as to why we should not resign from all the nominated bodies. What purpose does it serve if we are to go on like this unless we enjoy their confidence and unless there is mutual response and understanding?

Then I would like to say a word or two about our friends, the Press, before I proceed further. So far as the Press is concerned, I was Minister in charge of Information and Broadcasting and then I had the best of relations with the Press as every Government must have. I cannot understand the attitude of the Press towards the Opposition. For the first two Sessions the Press was absolutely objective in its analysis. They were very fair and they never tried to denigrate anybody. But now I am very sorry to observe that some of the papers have been trying to bolster up the Government and they are trying their best to denigrate the Opposition. We do not want any propaganda by the Press. We do not want any appreciation from them. We are sufficiently known in the places from where we come for whatever we have done in our areas. I never expected the Press least of all the responsible Press for whom I have the greatest regard, that they have to mould public opinion in the State. They must know that in democracy they must give each party its due desert, but now we have been seeing that even in the matter of reporting there is some political bias behind it. We can understand how these things are going on. No doubt, it may be true that they have favours and patronage to distribute to the Press and we have nothing. I find that my friend the Finance Minister has made lavishing proposals in his budget to distribute Rs. 20 lakhs for advertisement. I do not grudge. In my days I used to provide only Rs. 1 lakh for this purpose. If I quote an instance here it may not be out of place. There was a friend of mine whom they called Yellow Press by name Mr. Seshappa. I won't call it yellow, because the colour of gold is yellow. I wanted to somehow rope him in and give him some advertisement. He used to say. "Sir, the moment I take some advertisement from you, I lose my individuality. I do not want any advertisement from you. Even if I have to die without money, I don't mind." What I am saying is this: let not the Press give a feeling in the country that they are bolstered up by the misdeeds of the Congress Government to the detriment of the State. I would like to say that Congress is not going to rule for eternity, for all time to come. Therefore, I appeal to them with all the sincerity at my command to see that they change their outlook and try to treat the other parties alike. They have to think that they have to pull on together. They may be there till such time their position is strong and so they have to bear with them and have to be more considerate towards them. This is my humble suggestion to the Press. That is why some friends have given some privilege motion. That kind of a feeling should not come and it is not good. In fact,

there were many who wanted to make a demonstration in this House in a spectacular manner about this. I dissuaded them and told them that we shall not do such things and we better request them. So far as we are concerned, we continue to have the same regard and love for all of them. Of course, they are at liberty, and we do not want to stifle the freedom of the Press. We are prepared to take any fair criticism, but the attempt to denigrate us, to poo poo us, to belittle us, to ridicule us, should stop. This is my humble request to them. I wanted to say this, because there was already a feeling that these things should not be allowed to go on.

Coming to the subject proper, I wish to refer to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee presented recently, where, what I say has been supported by them also in the opening para, where they say :

> "The Committee have had occasion in the past to draw the attention of Government to the need for more accurate budgeting and better control over expenditure in view of the existence of several cases of savings/excesses in the grants....."

What I am saying is that so far as the finances are concerned they have not been properly husbanded. I do not know whether the Hon. Finance Minister has any control over them. He ought to and must have. The position of the Finance Minister is unenviable. I know, he has 28 colleagues and these colleagues may try to bring pressure on him, but he must try to control them.

In Annual Plan Schemes, they have provided for Co-operation. I feel that you will be doing a sin before God if you try to provide for these schemes of co-operation. What kind of co-operation they are having ? In the interest of the State the sooner this Minister for Co-operation is removed from that portfolio, the greater will be the benefit to the State. If you want to make him a Minister, make him a Minister without portfolio. I am just waiting for an opportunity to speak when the Minister is present. Whatever may be the time, I prefer to wait, because I am not in the habit of talking behind one's back. He has called me by charges ; ಇದ್ದಿಲು ಮಸಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ. This is the first time that I have been called like this. ಇದ್ದಿಲು ಮಸಿಯನ್ನು ಹಳಿದಂತೆ I would like him to take up the challenge.

Moneys have been provided for grading of Kapas with ginning percentage, Schemes for grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils, etc., Scheme for strengthening the Administrative set up of the Marketing Department, Scheme for establishment of an Extension Cell in the Marketing organisation, Pilot scheme for grading of fruits and Vegetables, etc. Where have you got them ? Please try to cut all these things. Not only that. I have been telling that we have all been feeling.....

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—That is not Co operation Department ; it is Marketing Department.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Co-operation and Marketing are the same. It has come under the heading 'Co-operation'; all these things are under co-operation. We have been telling the Hon. Finance Minister that even if he cuts short all developmental expenditure, giving Rs. 50 crores and transfers all the moneys for major irrigation, I feel, it will be a happy day for Mysore. It may look to be a drastic remedy, but some diseases always require drastic remedy. We have not been progressing in those lines. We have been telling the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister that they must provide Rs. 30 crores outright for major irrigation. Out of all these funds, whatever may be the surplus, which will be Rs. 50 crores, if you take away the establishment and other things, straightaway give Rs. 30 crores for irrigation. Close your Co-operation Department and some other schemes. You need not send the officials home. There is lot of illiteracy in this country. You can put them in the schools as teachers—I do not know how they teach. But, this kind of expenditure which bear no fruit should not be allowed to go on. It will be a good thing if some tanks are constructed.

I find that you have not been rather careful in Sales-tax business. There is a Committee to go into all these things. I do not want to enter into details. But, so far as sale-tax is concerned, I wish to refer only to one thing. Very recently, the merchants have given a petition to you, I think in the month of February, and you, are already seized of the matter. You might have seen how clever all these people are. Under the guise of the Supreme Court decision, they took away nearly Rs. 3 crores. We have refunded nearly Rs. 2½ crores from 1964. I refer to inter-state sales-tax. You have not collected it for the last 2–3 years. Your counterparts in Andhra, Tamilnadu and Kerala refused to take note of the Supreme Court decision for the reason that they say : 'it does not apply to us.' How did Mysore try to give refund to these merchants ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—That is because of the High Court judgement ; the High Court directed that the money should be refunded.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Unfortunately, I may tell you that you did not appeal. There was the High Court judgement, but the Mysore Government did not appeal.

4-00 P.M.

Andhra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu did not return a single pie, but you returned from 1964 not less than Rs. 244.99 lakhs. Not only that, you please get it examined that in some cases your officers even after the period of five years, after the period of limitation have *suo motu* reopend and have returned the money. How is it possible ? You want to take money from the ryots, you want to take his clothes and you want to take away his *chambu* which is required for drinking water—what is more important—you do not give money to the people to whom it is due, but only to the people who are trustees of the money

and who have no right to take it. I say it is swindling and day-light robbery. They have no right to it How did this mighty Government allow it ? Are they not soft to the merchant class and at the same time, ask the agriculturist to pay more ? Therefore, before the time runs out, there will be an amendment to section 9(3) of the Central Sales Tax Act because other States are bringing in pressure; they have not given up collecting up to this date and they have not returned a single pie. You must immediately take back the money. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Finance Minister as the custodian of the finances of the State, to take back immediately this money that has been refunded recently, and also take steps to see that the tax which has not been recovered is recovered from them immediately. I know how they have done it; even in the original bill they have charged whatever the inter-state sales tax be.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE :—I know it.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Thank you very much. I want you to take immediate action and then my respect for you would be ten-fold : if you do not take action, I do not know what to say.

Then Sir, I personally feel that this Government has to take very strong measures about Krishna waters and various other things. I personally feel one party alone cannot do anything, unless there is a sort of revolution in this country and unless we all put our shoulders together. All the parties must shoulder the responsibility and only a coalition Government will be the solution for this and if my congress friends think that they could deliver the goods let them do and face the music.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ (ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೇಜೆ) :—ಖಾನಗಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಎಷ್ಟುಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have got two points to mention. To-day it is a non-official day. It is right that on two occasions the House did not have the benefit of discussing the non-official business. The last 2½ hours of every Friday are meant for non-official purpose.

The second point is that this Appropriation Bill (No. 3) has to be finished to-day, as otherwise, the very purpose of bringing that Bill to-day will be defeated. The scope of debate on this Bill is also limited. How much time the House wants to devote to this Bill and when the non-official business is to be taken up.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE :—Sir, on the Appropriation Bill the discussion is actually restricted. Normally it should be passed without any discussion because the Bill is in respect of those demands on which detailed discussions have already taken place. I know, hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa has spoken for about one hour. Also there is anxiety on the part of certain Members that the non-official day should not be curtailed. Therefore it would be better if we close the discussion and I will take about fifteen minutes to reply and then we could take up the non-official business.

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN :—Sir, the non-official business is a very important one. On the important resolution only one speaker *Viz.*, Sri Srikantiah has spoken and another member Sri Shamanna has not yet concluded his speech. There are a large number of members on this side who are anxious to participate in the discussion on the resolution. Therefore the non-official business may be taken up straightaway now alone and the discustion on this Bill could be taken up afterwards.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಕಾಪು).—5 ಗಂಟೆವರೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಲಿ, ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ 10 ನಿಮಿಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡಿ: ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಖಾನಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

[Mr. Chaiman (SRI G. RAME GOWDA) in the Chair.]

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಖಾನಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಸಭಾನದರು ಬಹಳ ಕಾತುರರಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಆಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 174ನೇ ನಿಯಮ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಸ ವಿಚಾರ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ :

> "The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance."

ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಾಲ್ಕೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು 15 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಖಾನಗಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಐದು ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವರು ಬಹಳ ಎಕಾನಮಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. 5 ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಲಿ. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚತುರರು. ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲರು.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Are we to continue the debate up to 5 O'clock ?

HON. MEMBERS.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎನ್. ನಂಜೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾನ್ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಡೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ ಅವರು.—ಐದು ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನಂತರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ನಂತರ ಖಾನಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

† Dr. R. NAGAN GOUDA (Hospet).—Mr. Speaker Sir, I stand here to support the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969 which is first passed by this House and also the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill,

1969. In doing so I will be very brief in my remarks. I am particularly anxious that our Government should supply enough funds to carry on not only the administration but also the developmental works and also the production of food in the State. After all, the most important business that this Government has, is to see that enough food is produced in this State. For that purpose, Sir, the Government has asked for 7 to 12 crores of rupees under the Head 'Agriculture' and it is granted. While granting that, some members of this House were mentioning that this Department of Agriculture is only multiplying the number of posts instead of carrying out much production works. I am here to differ from that view and say that unless we have enough men on the job, we won't get much work done. If the men do not work properly, who is to be blamed and who is responsible for it? If my people employed for doing some work in my field, do not work properly, who is to be blamed? I should be blamed because I do not take proper care to extract work from them. Like that if the staff of the Agricultural Department do not carry on the work efficiently, we must blame the Department and the Agricultural Minister and also the Government. After all we are employing these men and I am sure that the Department will be able to see that better work is turned out. Criticisms from the Hon'ble Members of this House are certainly very useful and the Minister, I am sure, will make note of them.

Secondly, Sir, there is another thing that helps us to grow more food in this country and that is co-operation. I am one of those that believe that co-operation is Kamadhenu. When it was started in Germany and England, the people there worked honestly and with selfless motives and even now it is going on, on the same principles What I feel is that kind of feeling and motive should be in the minds of men that get the co-operative movement. It is very necessary that wherever they come with any other different motive, and wherever they come with a motive of selfishness; it is up to the Department of Co-operation to check them. A question arises as to how can this be done when thousands of Societies and lakhs of members are there? One way of doing that is through proper, good and quick audit. The Department should carry on its audit work very efficiently and very quickly too I have known in Madras, in the monts of July and August, they would complete the audit of every society, small or big. Or if it is a town bank or central bank. the audit report would be before the general body in the month of September. I wonder why it should not be done here. If we do not have enough staff, I make this humble sugge tion that it is better that we strengthen the audit Department so as to make it possible to carry out the audit, so that audit is done before the end of July and August. If there are any serious difficulties or serious defects, action, sometimes even severe action, should be taken against those who are responsible for that kind of a thing.

After this, there is one other question. I really do not want to take much time because there are many people who want to speak.

(DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA)

Along with food production and co-operation, there is another thing and that is scarcity of land. Now, people are asking for release of land that belongs to Government, to release the land available in the forests which have not been cultivated and these are legitimate claims. I think the Government should look into this and see that such lands are released as early as possible.

Sir, by releasng all these lands, you will run into another difficulty; that is grazing grounds for cattle and grazing grounds for sheep become reduced. This is now a struggle between cattle and sheep on the one hand and human beings on the other. Whom do we support between the two ? We certainly support human beings. But how do you replace all the work that is done by cattle and the wool that is supplied by them. Sir, we are gradually moving towards mechanisation of our farming. I suggest, I make this humble suggestion, that this Government should help quicken mechanization of our cultivation as rapidly as possible and then so far as our work cattle are concerned, we have to adopt artificial insemination on a large scale, so that we can have the best animals in our country. All the scrubb ones should be removed. Similarly with regard to milch cattle, cows, and buffaloes. We must maintain only milch cattle giving a minimum of 10–15 lb. of milk; where is the use of keeping small cows ? Now this is a problem that we have been facing for a long time and we know the remedy. But the trouble is, we do not apply the remedy properly. I think we should apply it quickly and carry on a campaign to remove ineficient animals whether it is cattle or cows or buffaloes or sheep.

So far as sheep is concerned, I make one point. Russia was known for decrepit animals and sheep, for a long time. Within 40 years, by using artificial insemination, they have improved the sheep population of their country so that where they had three formerly, they now have one. Why should we not do the same thing ?

Sir, I do not want to take much time. These are some of the important points that I had in mind and I place the same before you.

With this, I support this Appropriation Bill.

Sri ABDUL KHUDDUS ANWAR (Bhadravathi).—Sir, while opposing this Appropriation Bill, I beg to stress some points in regard to the Department of Labour. This is a Department which is very much neglected. This is a Department which has got lakhs of workers but it is ignored. There is only one Labour Commissioner who is at the helm of affairs. He is not in a position to manage the whole show. There are so many things to be done in that Department—introduction of bonus and other beneficial schemes to the workers. Nobody has thought of that and that Department is neglected altogether. Sir, when there are so many Departments working with Joint Directors, Additional Directors, and so many other things, this Department has only one

Labour Commissioner and one Deputy Labour Commissioner and there are no implementation officers to implement anything. There are thousands of disputes pending and no settlement has been reached because there are no conciliation officers. Under these circumstances, I request Government to allot more funds to this Department.

Another thing Sir, in allotting monies to the industrial concerns, you have allotted about 60 crores for industries and these industries are not in a position to give you better production and they are not working satisfactorily. Why are they losing while the private sector industries are making huge profits, the public sector industries are losing ? There is the MISL., where you are incurring heavy expenditure and there is lack of efficiency in some of the people. There are some people who are doing their job very well. But at the same time, their services are not properly utilised, because there is so much of discontent in the ranks of workers. Our engineers are paid Rs. 1,000 whereas a foreign engineer is paid Rs. 25,000. There is that discontent prevailing. There is no doubt that our workers are very honest and sincere and they can do anything if they are given independent charge. There are experts there. There are employees who are foreign-returned and our Superintendents are foreign returned people. In spite of that, we are spending lakhs of of rupees on foreign experts. If our people are given the responsibility of doing their job, they are capable of running the show. If you go into the details of the working of the industry you will find lot of mismanagement. This is the case in every aspect. Now they have taken the manufacture of alloy-steel. Figures are given, I am sure, I take the challenge also that at the present time, even Mr. Hooth may not be in a position to give you more than 30,000 tons of alloy steel. He has given you boosted figures that he would produce 75,000 tons. That could not be done even in a country like Russia, where though they are producing 10 million tons, they are producing only 20,000 tons of alloy steel. Whereas, our people who are manufacturing one lakh tons of steel, say that they can produce 75,000 tons of alloy steel. It is a very big figure. This cannot be achieved. If this 75,000 tons of alloy steel is made in this mill I will resign from the post of M. L. A. or let the Minister resign if he does not give the above figure. As my friend Sri Siddaveerappa suggested, every effort should be made to go into all details of the factories and make it work efficiently and profitably or else you close the factories. To run it efficiently there should be co-operation between labour and management. Now what they do is, they allow workers participation in the management. When our Labour Minister went to attend the Labour Tripartite Conference he agreed for labour participation. They allow participation in the management, but they can speak only about work. They do not allow them to talk anything about wages or incentives. They can only talk about work. Their duty is only to suggest how there could be more production. If there is such a restriction nobody will be willing for participation. Such a sort of participation will do no good. If you

(SRI ABDUL KHUDDUS ANWAR)

allow the labour to participate in the management in all matters, the department will work satisfactorily, and there will be better production and better relationship between labour and management.

4-30 P.M.

Another thing that I wish to point out is, there is a lot of favouritism. Now they are thinking of posting a non-technical man as the General Manager. If a non-technical personnel is posted, he cannot do the job well. I understand that the present incumbent is going to be withdrawn and a new person who is non-technical will be posted. I suggest that to get efficient people attracted, age restriction should be removed and the present limit of 55 years should be raised to 58 or 60 years. It is better to have experts and see that the factory comes up well.

When the question of implementation of awards comes, labour is not taken into confidence. Conciliation proceedings with regard to labour and enforcement, will not be there. The Enforcement Officer who is appointed by the department will be with the officers and staying in guest houses. They take a long time to dispose of cases. Disputes are pending for a long time and such things will create bitter feelings in the minds of workers and work will not go on satisfactorily.

With regard to food, I want to bring to the notice of the Government one fact. The Revenue Officers who are asked to collect food levy go from village to village and collect the levy forcibly. In my own constituency one Revenue Inspector who was posted about two years back has made property worth Rs. 2½ lakhs. I have sent a complaint to the Chief Minister and also to the Revenue Minister stating that drastic action should be taken against such people. No action is taken so far. He says that if instances are brought to his notice immediate action will be taken. We have shown instances of harassment by this in our taluk we have collected 25,000 tons and in addition they want to collect another 30,000 tons. That is impossible. If they force, the situation will go out of control and Government will be responsible for that we are going to start an agitation if forcible collection is made.

† **Sri S. R. BOMMAI** (Kundgol).—Mr. Speaker Sir, time and again it is stated that modernisation and rationalisation of agriculture are quite essential for ending our economic ills. But unfortunately, proper attention and proper planning and proper budgetting are not there so far as agricultural development is concerned. To begin with, the slow way the Land Reforms Act is being implemented is coming in the way of agricultural development. The sooner we end the landlord – tenant relationship and make the tiller the owner of the land the better it is for the development of agriculture and economy of this country. We are also

losing sight of the other aspect and that is, the agricultural labour. Minimum wages are not paid to agricultural labour and, therefore, he is not taking so much of interest needed. The owner is getting a major portion of the increased agricultural income. Therefore, it is necessary that minimum wage to agricultural labour is fixed and implemented seriously as early as possible.

It was also stated that agricultural prices have gone up. It is true. The Finance Minister has rightly indicated that there is scope for taxing in the rural areas. It was opposed by Sri H. Siddaveerappa that we should not tax the landed class. It is not the policy of the Government to tax poor agriculturists, but where the agricultural community particularly the big agriculturists in the villages have improved their agriculture because of the financial aids, improved seeds and maunre, and their income has increased by nearly 50 times, is it not right to tax them ? For developing our country it is time that we tax those who are benefited by the developmental activity. It is in the interest of all of us to tax them and put that money on more developmental activities. I am afraid this cry of " don't tax agriculturits " is only a vote catching cry and it is because more voters are there in the villages. I must congratulate the Finance Minister. He has been bold enough to tax them. While taxing, we should take care to see that poor people are not harassed, and the tax is levied on a rational basis.

Mention was made about the public sector and private sector industries. I must submit that there is no distinction between public sector and private sector. Even in respect of private sector industries, the government is guaranteeing a number of private industries to the tune of 75 per cent of their investment. When Government is giving guarantee to them to the tune of 75 per cent, private industries should be taken as public sector industries. In this country, in my opinion there is no difference between public sector and private sector. So far as running public sector industries profitably is concerned, I would suggest that there should be a share given to labour in the profits of the industries. If a share in the profit is given to labour, they will work well with a view to get their share of profit. Unless that aspect is taken into consideration, it is not possible for labour to work with interest, and honestly, and in a profitable way.

I would like to say a few words about the comments that were made about the press. I do not know why the hon. Member of this House was so much angry with the press. In my opinion if the press reports all that happens in this House, how we conduct our business, how we talk and all that, it is all right. I do not know why it is not at all reported. It may be because of lack of space or certain other factors. If it is reported, then only the public will be in a position to understand us, to gauge us and to judge us. With a note of sorrow, I regret to say that we are not conducting ourselves with dignity and a number of times we are violating parliamentary conventions and practices. Therefore, in this connection, I would like to congratulate the press for free

(SRI S. R. BOMMAI)

and frank expression of views. In fact, it is the duty of the press not only to criticise the Government but also the Opposition because in a democratic country public opinion expresses itself through the press. With the growth of democracy, the press should not only become more and more important but also more powerful.

SRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Arkalgud).— I would like to enlighten my friend that the institution of Government has no privilege whereas the position of the Members of this House is different. The Members have got some privileges and they cannot be encroached upon by the Press. The Government, being an executive body, has no privileges.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.— I am not commenting upon the privileges of the Members. I only referred to the comments made by the hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa about the Press. It is our duty to maintain the freedom of the Press. So we need not be sorry for the comments on the Members, We should take them in the right spirit.

In regard to Industries, I would like to say a word about the industries in the co-operative sector. In the co-oprative sector, particularly in the textiles field, number of licenses have been issued and lakhs of rupees have been advanced by the Government. But the sorry state of affairs is that not a single textile mill in the co-operative sector has come into existence and started functioning. Therefore, this aspect must be looked into seriously and immediate remedies are to be found out for rectifying the affairs. Otherwise, the money invested on them, would be a waste.

Sir, my hon. friend Sri Siddaveerappa cautioned about revolution in this country in regard to the appointment of Revenue Thalatis and Police Patels in the villages. I would agree with him. So far as the Police Patels, Patels and the Revenue Thalatis are concerned, after the abolition of these offices those posts in the villages are kept unfilled, with the result there is nobody to look to the administration and to maintain law and order in the villages of Bombay Karnatak. Proper appointments should be made in the vacant posts immediately through the Public Service Commission. Appointments to the posts of Village Panchayath Secretaries should also be made by the Government immediately and provision should be made for the transfer of these Secretaries from place to place. Otherwise, the Village Panchayath Secretaries kept in one place for years will become despots. They are doing lot of mischief. These appointments may be made either by the Public Service Commission or by a Sub-Committee appointed for the Division to recruit them. I am very particular that they must be made liable for transfers as otherwise they will develop vested and monopolist interests in the villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Please conclude.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—Thank you Sir. I conclude.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎನ್. ನಂಜೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲಿಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ, ನಾವು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗ ಇದೆ. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಟೀವ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅನ್‌ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಟೀವ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ. ನಾವು ಅನ್‌ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಟೀವ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವೇನಿದೆ ಅದು ಒಂದು ಡೆಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಟೀವ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳ ಮೇಲೇ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶ.

ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಫೈಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ರೀಜನಲ್ ಇಂಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅಂಕೀಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲೂ ಅತೃಪ್ತಿ ಹೊಗೆಯಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲನೋಡಲು ಜನರು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ಅತೃಪ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ತೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಗುಮ್ಮನಂತೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅಥವಾ ಬಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ನಾನಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ದೇಶದ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಕೂಗು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕೇಳಿಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದ ಜನರು, ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರು ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಹೊಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಜನರು ಆಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೆಜ್ಯುಡೀಷಿಯಲ್ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆಂಬ ಹೆದರಿಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂಕೆ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಂಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್, ಇಮೋಷನಲ್ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಎಳ್ಳಷ್ಟೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂದಲ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಬಡ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂದಲ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂದಲ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲೇ ಗೊಂದಲ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಲು ಈ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳವಯವೇ. ಮೊದಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು, ಹಳೇ ಮೈಸೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ವರ್ಗದವರಿದ್ದರು, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದವರು ಏರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಯಾರು ಕೆಳಗಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಮೋಷನಲ್ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಗುವುದರ ಬದಲು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಒಡಕುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನೀಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ ಒಡಗೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ಅಂಕೆಅಂಶಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತನಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಗುದ್ದನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ತೋಡಿಕೊಂಡಂತಾಗುವುದು.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರೇನಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಬರ್ಡ್ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಬರ್ಡ್ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹಿಂದೂಹೇರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಬಾರಿಗೆ 35 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಳಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎನ್. ನಂಜೇಗೌಡ)

ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಇರಾದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಬಿರ್ಲಾಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಗುರುನಾಪ್ಪಾಮಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡವರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವರಿಗೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎರ್ಲ್ ಶೇಂದಿ ಷರಾಬ್ ಮನಾಪಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇವರು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹುಬೇಗ ಅವರಲ್ಲೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಸೌಜನ್ಯತೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಪ್ಪನವರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮೀಟಿಂಗನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಆ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಕರೆದಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಮೀಟಿಂಗನ್ನು ಕರೆದ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಫೋನಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಾವು ಆ ದಿವಸ ಅವರನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿಸಿದರೂ ಅವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಹಲ್ಲು ಕೀಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್.ಎನ್. ನಂಜೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾವು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೇರುವುದು. ನಮಗೂ ಗೌರವ, ಘನತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ ನಡೆಯದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಇನ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಐ. ಬಿ. ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 13ರಿಂದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ರೇಟ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಿವಿಲೇಜ್ ಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, 1966-67 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಫಿಟ್ 18 ಕೋಟಿ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. 1967-68 ರಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಕೋಟಿ 37 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 1 ಕೋಟಿ 68 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಏನೇನೋ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಕೀಮು, ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳಿಂದ ಆದಾಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಘನತರವಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇವರು ಅದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೈಯಸ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲೋಯಸ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ 10 ಲಕ್ಷ 90 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಡವರನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ಸ್ಯೂಮರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಬಗ್ಗಿ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ರೈತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು? ಈಗ ಯೂನಿಫಾರಂ ರೇಟ್ 24ರಿಂದ 48 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಎಚ್. ಪಿ. ಇಂಜಿನ್ನಿಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನು 240 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಅವನು ಕೇವಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೂವರೆ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದಮೇಲೆ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ರೀಚ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಧ ಡೊನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರ ಒಂದು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ರೈತ ಅಪ್ಪ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಏನು? ಮದ್ರಾಸ್‌ನವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಯೂನಿಟ್‌ಗೆ 22 ನಯಾ ಪೈಸೆಯಿಂತೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು 26 ಪೈಸೆಯಿಂದ 30 ಪೈಸೆ ಯವರೆಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏರಿಕೆ ದರವನ್ನು ಏನು ಅನೌನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಆದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ತಾವು ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. B. SAYANAK (Belgaum).—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Appropriation Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister.

I want to speak on Education. In Belgaum City six private primary schools have been taken over by the Municipal School Board. Recently on the 15th of this month, 31 teachers were transferred by the A. O. of Belgaum Municipal School Board. The examinations are approaching very fast. I tried my level best to stay this transfer through the Deputy Minister for Education. I contacted the Deputy Education Minister Sri Sogi in this behalf and he also tried his level best to stay the transfer. The Director of Public Instruction has sent wire to stay the transfers. But the officer concerned, though he got a telegram from the D. P. I., has refused to stay the transfer. I want to know in this connection whether the Ministers are ruling or the officers are ruling. According to me the Officers are ruling in the Mysore State. Why has this A. O. not obeyed the order of the Minister or his superior? Serious action must be taken against this A. O.

The high officers are visiting the schools and colleges on holidays and Second Saturdays. This must be stopped, because it will cause inconvenience to the teachers and students.

Regarding the Police, recently in Belgaum City, there was a murder case near about the police station during day time. No cognisance has been taken of it. There are several accused but only three persons have been arrested and the eye-witnesses have been suppressed by the police officers.

Last month there was a fire accident in my village in Angol and the police officers were posted to protect the Kannada School. At that time the whole village had gathered to extinguish the fire, but these police officers took shelter in the Kannad School and never cared to extinguish this fire. This is the attitude of the police officers in border areas.

About Agriculture, our Ministers are telling us that there is a Grow More Food Campaign and that they are supplying fertilizers to the agriculturists, so they are producing more. I for one of the opinion that though they are purchasing fertilizers in the black market, they are producing more because of the soaring prices of foodgrains in the market.

About Health, I requested that the best physician must be appointed as the Civil Surgeon Belgaum. There was no latgut in the Civil hospital throughout the last year and there was also no X ray machine. When I visited the Civil Hospital once three persons—one medical student of the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, a student from the Commerce College and a servant of the Civil Hospital, all from Kerala, were fighting. I took all these persons to the Civil Surgeon and told him that they were fighting in the premises of the Civil Hospital. The Surgeon told me that it was none of my business to interfere and that I should not interfere in it. Is this the way in which a Civil Surgeon should be have with the M. L. A.? Serious action must be taken against the Civil Surgeon of Belgaum.

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With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to partake in this debate and I oppose the Appropriation Bill.

5-00 P.M.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally such a lengthy discussion does not take place on Appropriation Bill, but I am not sorry that several members participated in this discussion, because very important points have been made out in the course of their speeches. I would first refer to the points of the hon. member Sri Siddaveerappa which he made during the course of his speech. I have explained in my budget speech itself that the budget for 1969-70 has to be viewed against certain particular background. There were many circumscribing factors unlike the previous years. The first factor I mentioned that the recommendation of the Finance Commission is still awaited and therefore we do not know what is going to be the total quantum of assistance to the State Government under the divisible pool of central revenue. The second factor which I had referred to was certain uncertainties in regard to the 4th five year plan ; Finally the National Development Council meeting has been fixed for the 19th and 20th of April. I do not know whether a final decision is going to be taken in regard to the quantum, size and priorities of the 4th plan in that meeting. We had certain doubts both in regard to the total quantum of central resources available for the plan and also the ability of the State Governments to raise the additional resources to the extent the Planning Commission wanted the State Government to raise. The third uncertainty was in regard to a very vital matter, namely, the price stability, whether during the next 5 years prices are going to be stabilized or history is going to be repeated in this matter. We had seen a very horrifying picture during the last 4 or 5 years. Therefore I myself had submitted to the House that we are not on very sure grounds particularly when we projected our picture for the next year. The criticism of the hon. member that the finances of the State are not properly husbanded is in my humble opinion, not very justified. I submitted only two or three days ago that today we are not functioning in a police State. We are striving to build up a welfare State. A Welfare State postulates several programmes and actions of the Government for the development of the people. It necessarily involves a large amount of expenditure, very often unexpected items of expenditure. Therefore when I brought the third instalment of the supplementary budget, I explained that supplementary demands are not very incompatible with the concept of sound financing. Just because Government had to incur certain items of expenditure, it does not necessarily mean that the Government does not have a good grip or control on the finances of the State. I can give one or two instances to illustrate this point. For instance, it is the intention of Government that every paisa of the revenue of the

Government should be spent usefully and as far as possible for productive purposes. Well, there is a limit to which we can adhere to this. For instance, there is a demand to construct a composite concrete building for district and other courts. I have seen myself, and I do not know how many hon. members have seen, the condition in which the present courts are functioning. It is really shameful that the courts should be working under such abnormally bad conditions. If there is a request that a new building should be constructed for this purpose the Government cannot easily brush aside such request. I know at the present moment the Government cannot afford to spend large amounts of money on such buildings. Similarly, there are various other matters in regard to which the Government has its own limitations. For instance, Mr. Siddaveerappa pointed out that "you first decide to earmark immediately an amount of Rs. 30 crores out of the State revenue for irrigation projects." Well, it is a very good idea if only it is practicable. If we earmark such a big amount out of the State revenue, what should happen to other welfare activities ? Will they not come to a standstill ?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Let them come.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—If this House unanimously decides that so much amount of money should be set apart for this purpose I have absolutely no objection. But there are certain other programmes to which I would like to make a reference, which are also as vital as irrigation projects. For instance, drinking water wells. Even after 22 years of independence, there are several thousands of villages where there is not a single drinking water well. Should we not give it top priority ? Similarly, there are a number of villages where water cannot be struck however deep you go underground. For instance, in Bijapur District even if you spend Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 for a well, drinking water will not be available. In such circumstances, we will have to have national rural water supply schemes, protected water-supply schemes. These are things which are as vital for the welfare of the people as other productive programmes. Therefore, what I mean is this, we have to give topmost priority to irrigation and agricultural development. So far as that is concerned, there is absolutely no difference of opinion. But, we have to think twice before we think to stop all other activities of the State Government in regard to other welfare programmes.

Hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa accused me of casting my eye on rural areas and rural incomes. If he had only taken care to read my whole statement, perhaps, he would not have made this criticism. When I said that there is some scope for tapping resources in rural sectors. I did not mean that in all areas there is prosperity. There are large areas where there is no prosperity, where there is no additional or surplus income. But, there are certain areas, where, on account of the various measures taken by the Government, like development measures, prospirity has indeed been generated. If such people, who have been

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benifited by the plan programmes at the cost of the whole State, are not prepared to give a portion of their additional income, I should say, it would be very unfair on their part. I have made it clear on the last occasion that I do not hold any brief for urban sector people. Even in urban sector, there are a few areas where we can exploit new resources. For instance, I also mentioned about the urban land tax. Actually, we had prepared a Bill in this connection. But, even before we introduced the Bill in the House, a similar enactment was struck down by the Madras High Court in Tamilnadu State. Therefore, we did not proceed further. Now the Government is examining how best this can be modified and we can go ahead with this measure. Sir, the feeling that rural people are poor and they cannot pay, is not totally correct. I have given facts and figures in this connection the other day.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—How many rural people put together will make chota Birla of your choice ?

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Sir, I take the estimate given by the hon. member Sri Siddaveerappa. Even supposing only 15 per cent of the people in rural areas are benefited and their income is multiplied, is it not the duty of these 15 per cent people to contribute something for the welfare of the remaining 85 per cent ? That is exactly what I meant. I never meant that there is all round prosperity in the rural sector. I never said that all the rural people should be taxed. To illustrate another example, I can say, where irrigation projects have been constructed, like Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Mandya and Ghataprabha and in certain other areas, where people are now taking 2 to 3 crops as against only one crop which they used to take with an annual income per acre of Rs. 200 which is now miltiplied to Rs. 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000, is it entirely wrong on the part of the Government to ask them to contribute something for the welfare of the State ? In my Budget speech I have only thrown out certain ideas; I have made no concrete suggestions, and I have not announced any decisions of the Government. This is one of the ideas I had thrown out so that the Government can know the feelings of the legislators, the reaction of the representatives of the people and what other alternative suggestions, if they have any, they would like to make.

Secondly, Sri Siddaveerappa, again referred to public sector industries. Here, I don't think there is any difference of opinion between him and me. It is the intention of the Government to see that these public sector undertakings, in which we have put money belonging to the people—money has been paid by the people by way of taxes, land revenue, etc.—should not be a further drain on the Government. I entirely agree with the hon. member that out of the total investment of nearly Rs. 90 crores, at least Rs. 10 crores of income must accrue to the Government; otherwise these public sector undertakings do not deserve

to be continued. The Government, if necessary, will take drastic steps in this behalf. One thing I must express here is this. When we take any drastic measure, then we are accused of helping the capitalists. It is a difficult problem, a delicate problem. Having started public sector undertakings, if we are not able or competent to run them, should we continue them even though they continue to incur losses ? What would be the effect of such undertakings on the revenue of the Government ? Therefore, so far as this problem is concerned, I would rather view it not from an ideological point of view, but from a pragmatic point of view. I would not subscribe to the view that just because these are public sector industries, irrespective of the results, irrespective of the balance sheet of these industries, we should continue them in public sector. My friend Sri Siddaveerappa suggested to put a proper man and hold him responsible. I wish you know, it was not not so easy. If we select a proper person and tell him : "look here, we post you as the Managing Director or Chairman of this particular industry and it will be your responsibility to make it run on profitable basis", then, I don't think any government officer would agree to accept this responsibility. If we invite somebody from the private sector, then again we shall be exposing ourselves to the criticism : "look here, don't you have any body competent enough in the Government service ; why did you invite any private sector person ?" Therefore Sir, either way it is difficult and delicate for the Government.

Sri L. SRIKANTAIAH (Nanjangud).—Atleast from the IAS cadre when you are posting officers to manage these public sector concerns, have you bestowed your thoughts to train them ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I think it was nearly six years ago when we first tried to have a separate pool of officers for industrial management. Even to-day the officers who are in charge of various industries ara all IAS officers and most of them have been working in the public sector undertakings for the past one decade. Still there are certain limitations. They have to conduct the affairs of the undertakings under certain rules and regulations. These officers, unlike in private industries, do not have any stake in the undertaking, nor do they get any incentive for the meritorious work they do.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY (Chickanaikanahalli).—Instead of training these IAS officers, why don't you train the Engineers for the management of these industries ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—For technical posts we should have technical men ; for administrative posts we should have administrative men. If we put *vice versa* instead of doing any good, we would be ruining such industries further.

Sir, I would like to say one word, in regard to the suggestion made by hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa. He suggested that a committee should be appointed to examine the working of the public

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sector undertakings. Actually he made this suggestion nearly a year ago and I immediately accepted this suggestion. Later on I received a letter from the Chairman of the Estimates Committee saying that the Estimates Committee's job is to examine the working of the public sector undertakings and it would be over lapping on their jurisdiction if another committee is to be appointed by the Government. Immediately I wrote a letter to the hon. Speaker stating that in view of the Estimates Committee's observation, I have to give up this idea. Now, the Rules Committee of the Legislature has made a specific provision in the rules, that there should be a Committee of Legislature on public sector undertakings, as the Lok Sabha is having. Therefore, there is no question of overlapping by appointing another committee in this behalf. I think the Committee that will be constituted by this Legislature will take up this work.

Then, Sir, Mr. Siddaveerappa suggested that having abolished the hereditary posts of Patels and Shanbhogues you are bringing in altogether a new cadre, to which appointments would be made entirely according to the whims and fancies of the Congress people, and therefore, he suggusted that the Public Service Commission should be entrusted with the recruitment of these functionaries. He is a very experienced person. I do not know, what would be the total number of Patels and Shanbhogues that we have to appoint. Even according to present practice, even class III government servants are recruited by the Public Service Commission. They are not able to cope with that stupendous work. Sometimes, it takes one to one and-a-half years for finalising the lists for a particular department. If we entrust them with this work also, it would not be just possible for them to do this job. Secondly, the Village Accountants and Village panchayat Secretaries are not whole-time Government employees. They are only part-time employees. I do not know, whether the Public Service Commission, from the technical point of view, could be entrusted with the recruitment of part-time Government employees.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I suggested particularly in case of recruitment of Village Panchayat Secretaries.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—About the Panchayat Secretaries Government is examining. At the moment, there are serval practices in several areas. In certain areas they are on Panchayat's service, but they are appointed by the Panchayat or by the Deputy Commissioner. Now the Government is going to form uniform rules in this connection and will take appropriate action.

Then Sir, hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa mentioned about the refund of sales tax. On account of the judgements of the High Court, Government had to refund nearly 2 crores of rupees to the merchants and agents. We had no option except refunding the amount. In

Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, there was no High Court judgment. The Supreme Court did not ask the Government to refund it. Now that practically all the State Governments in our country, have prevailed upon the Central Government to amend the Central Sales Tax Act in the light of the observations of the Supreme Court judgment, and also to give it with retrospective effect this problem will be solved. At the moment, we have made our position very clear to the Merchant Community.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—If the Central Government refuses to give it will retrospective effect, what would be the fate of these people. You could have waited for some more time.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—When the High Court asks the State Government to refund it, how can we violate the orders of the High Court ?

Sri, I entirely agree with hon. Sri Siddaveerappa that on the part of those merchants who have not refunded, it amounts to virtual misappropriation of the funds, as none of them have given this from their pockets, but they have collected it either from the customers or from the growers.

Sir, recently a delegation of the merchants' community sought an interview with me. They discussed with me about this matter. I have frankly told them that so far as this amount is concerned, they have absolutely no right to retain it. I told them : Those of you who have retained it have committed a sin, because that money does not belong to you. It belongs either to the party which actually paid it or to the Government to which it has to be paid. I know many persons have retained monies to the extent of lakhs of rupees in some cases.

Sri S SIVAPPA.—When the Government knows that they have committed a sin, why should the Government not go in appeal to the Court ?

5-30 P. M.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—By that time the idea was mooted already for amendment of this Act. We, all the four States in the Southern Zone, have been urging the Central Government to amend.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—It was reported that some officers have been ignoring the statutory provisions.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—If the Hon. Member brings to my notice the names of officers or the names of the merchants, I will certainly take action.

Lastly, Mr. Siddaveerappa felt that the opposition is not being taken into confidence. I do not know whether he said with conviction or it was a political statement. He must agree with me that during the

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last few months whenever any important issue was under consideration of the Government, the Opposition leaders were invited. It is a different matter whether the views of the Opposition are accepted or not. Consultation does not mean acceptance of the views of others. We bring here several matters, legislative or otherwise and there will be discussion. The views expressed by you all will be certainly reflected in the Government's decision in many manners. Supposing if most of the members bitterly oppose a measure on its merits, the Government will certainly change its view. But it is not always necessary that whenever the opposition express certain views, it must be invariably accepted by the Government. Ultimately the Congress Party will have to answer to the outcome of the results. The Congress Party is running the Government and this party is responsible for the decision of the Government. Once in five years the people will judge who is to be in charge of Government. The Congress party, which is in power, therefore, is responsible for its omissions and commissions. I can assure the Hon. Members that due consideration will always be given to the views expressed by them. But we cannot accommodate people of extreme political stand. If anything is said on the basis of merit, I can assure them that weighty consideration will be given.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—You may be carried away by flattery.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I am not a man to be carried away by flattery. Lastly Sir, Hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa thought it fit to make certain comments on Press. If I speak something I should not be mistaken. I have been very scrupulously and carefully reading the News papers. I am a habitual reader I must say with all sincerity at my command and with all honesty and impartiality, our Press has been absolutely fair may be here and there a little overcoloured and undercoloured. They are discharging their duties without fear or favour. Many a time I felt the speeches, the remarks, and the criticisms of members however strong or bitter they might be, have received greater publicity than the replies of the Ministers. Many a time I have seen the Hon. Member Sri Shivappa's observations in thick bold letters—3 column headlines. There are two things one is news and another is views. However, the Newpaper is as much entitled as any one of us to express its views. It may agree with the view point of the Opposition or it may not agree. But we have no justification to comment, because they are also entitled to express their own opinion. So far as news is concerned, I am completely satisfied because they have not been been favouring either this side or that side.

I am sorry I could not touch the point of Sri Nanje Gowda. He said that the electricity charges that are being enhanced are much more higher than the rates prevailing in other States. I cannot agree with his view. The minimum rate that is fixed is equal, and

compared with Andhra and Madras the rates are less. We have taken into consideration the prevailing rates in all the three States and we have not exceeded. With these few words, I seek the total support of the House for this Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration. "

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSES 2 AND 3

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That Clauses 2 and 3 do stand part of the Bill ".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

THE SCHEDULE

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That the Schedule do stand part of the Bill. "

The motion was adopted.

The schedule was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1, ETC.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That Clause 1, the long title and the Enacting formula do stand part of the Bill. "

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, long title and the Enacting formula were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Sir, I move :

" That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, be passed. "

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, be passed."

The motion was adopted.